

# The Home Journal.

W. J. SLATTERY, Editor.

"Pledged to no party's arbitrary sway,  
We follow truth wherever she leads the way."

By the time this number of the Journal reaches all of our subscribers, the year '58, now far on the wane, will have passed away. By that time, too, will be closed the second volume of the Home Journal and the third year of our time as a publisher in the town of Winchester, and we cannot obtain our consent to let the opportunity of the present pass without a few remarks as to the past and prospective history of the Journal, begging pardon, at the same time, should we allow what we utter to make our individual self too conspicuous.

In the year 1855 was formed an agreement, between George E. Purvis and myself, to publish a newspaper in Winchester. The agreement was easily made, but to carry it into effect was difficult. It required capital to set up printing office; very little, comparatively, yet, little as it did, neither of us had it. But our cherished plan did not lay dormant in our bosoms. We both worked as journeyman printers in Nashville until Christmas, at which time we managed to procure an office from Mr. John Roberts, one of the present proprietors of the Nashville Banner, and a gentleman, every inch of him. He sold us an outfit for \$700, we paying him the enormous sum of \$40 in advance and giving our notes for the remainder. About \$100 was otherwise expended in establishing our office at its destination, which was done in the early part of 1856. The Appeal was published for one year, when it was superseded by the Home Journal. About March the 20th, 1857, Mr. Purvis sold out his interest, and Dr. Lewis McCaffery, who had hitherto kindly and efficiently edited for us, handed in his resignation. Thus were we left alone with \$189 still of our original debt to pay, besides the amount due Mr. Purvis and other debts increased in the mean time.

The prospects before us were not very bright, and often in our lonely reflections would we wish that we had remained a journeyman printer in Nashville, when no debt was impending to cause us sad forebodings. Besides, too, we found that in our own community who were ready to, and did make, predictions calculated to injure if not defeat our earnest and almost idolized intentions—those who, amidst our doubts and fears, were ready to crush the bright, joyful, life inspiring influence of hope. Yes, we heard old men say, "have nothing to do with that paper. He is but a boy, and can never succeed. This paper will not live twelve months." Oh! how many a one with high aspirations and praiseworthy intentions has had them all crushed by such discouraging words. We know that young men are often, alas! too often, wayward and reckless to a degree that to trust them is to be deceived, yet how often would it prove better to take them kindly by the hand and pour words of hope into their ears, and show them that they would be trusted until the trust was betrayed. What if a young man's position is humble if he is poor—yes, without a cent? Do not allow idle words to fall from your lips which are calculated to prevent him attaining a position, which, being obtained, would commend him to your admiration. Alas! hard indeed is the lot of that young man who, having aspirations to become a worthy member of society, and of one of some influence, finds those willing to crush his aspirations by words of discouragement. Oh! teach them to press onward and upward with redoubled zeal; tell them to never give up to a murmur or grumble, but to chase the idea till it becomes a reality.

But to our subject. We found in Winchester many good friends—those whose conduct silently told us to push on. And we have obeyed the tacit injunction. We have been engaged at work many a night when all else in our town was hushed as death. From the usual hour for commencing work in the morning till twelve o'clock and later of nights have we worked, knowing that our condition would not justify us in hiring a journeyman. And so 1858 passed. Our list of subscribers increased gradually. Many who had formerly asked—"Will you hold up?" now came and paid their subscriptions without using that question. In 1858—this year—we thought our office might be profitably improved. We went North and purchased a new press and new material—all costing over \$800, most of which is paid. Thus it will be seen that we have about \$1500 or \$1600 invested in printing material, and we assure our friends that all but about \$400 of that is liquidated. Our books exhibit five times that amount due us. Our advertising patronage is good. Our subscription list good. Our run of job work good, and now we ask, who will say the Journal is not established. Who will withhold their subscription to it for fear it will not "keep up?" and, at the risk and expense of being called vain, we ask, is not the Journal the best paper ever published in Winchester? Is it not larger? Is it not printed better? Don't it contain better matter? We know scores of answers will be made in the affirmative to these questions. And it is our intention, while we have the Journal, to increase its interest in what ever manner we can. It will be a source of pride in after life to know we published a good paper for the people of Winchester and Franklin county. We may not please all. Do what we may, there will be some fault-finders. The world is cursed with them, and to try to please them is but a futile attempt to do something of no intrinsic merit. Whenever and whenever we have done wrong, or hurt, inadvertently, some one's feelings, if the injured party will come and show us wherein we have injured we'll make all the reparation in our power. Sometimes, though, we are sorry to know, an error of our brain has been mistaken for an error of the heart, and in silence have the offended ones borne the offense without giving us an opportunity to explain. But it is all past. Another year is nearly ushered in, and we bespeak for the Journal an increased circulation. A paper in this county ought to get 2000 subscribers. Will not some good friend to the Journal aid us to obtain that number? Let every subscriber or person who reads this send us one additional name. You can do it easily. Will you not? Get your friend to take it. But whether you do or not, if all the subscribers we now have will only stand by us, we'll never fail at luck. Thank fortune, our paper pays.

**GOLD AS AN AGENT OF CIVILIZATION.**—The discovery of gold on the American continent, in sufficient quantities to change the commercial relations of the world, is one of the most remarkable facts connected with this quarter of the globe. The discovery of America by Columbus, at a time when new countries were about to be required for the redundant population of Europe, was a providential circumstance, and the gold of Mexico and South America proved a strong incentive to adventurous spirits of the Old World to seek their fortunes in the new found countries. In like manner the finger of Providence may be discerned in the discovery of gold in California and Australia, at a period when large quantities of the precious metal were required for the successful prosecution of the gigantic works, and the perfection of discoveries in arts and sciences, for which this age is remarkable above all others that precede it.

And who can doubt that further discoveries will yet be made, not only on this continent, but within the boundaries of the United States? It is a fact well known that every stream which heads among the Cordilleras brings down with it gold-bearing sands. The streams of Texas parake of the same characteristics. In the lower courses of the Red River, the Arkansas, the Platte; in the rivulets of Chihuahua upon the banks of the Rio del Norte, and the Colorado, and the Gila in the bed of the Sacramento and its many branches; and in short, wherever a current has come from that great auriferous empire, there too is the glittering sign of the golden treasure it contains. Who, then, can tell what future discoveries may yet be made—what untold riches are destined to be drawn from their hidden recesses—or what effect such discoveries may have in contributing to the greatness and power of these United States!

We notice in the Nashville Gazette that at the conclusion of the type-setting on the President's Message, the Proprietors of the Union & American, Gazette, and the News, joined in and gave a grand supper, at the Seawane, to the compositors. Quite a number of invited guests were present, consisting of the first men in the place. It was a grand time, and when we read the account of the proceedings we wished that we were once more in the "city of Rocks," where we have spent so many pleasant moments with the members of the Union. Of all classes of workmen in the world, printers are the most lively and whole-souled, and as a class they see more pleasure than any other. As a general thing, they are liberal to a fault, most of them, in fact, become spendthrifts, and that is the reason you scarcely ever hear of a printer becoming rich. As long as they remain at the case they have no care scarcely for money. They get their \$15 and \$20 per week and spend it as fast as almost as they get it. Place five or ten printers in one office as journeymen, and the money they spend glibly would support a dozen men. While they live they enjoy life, in one sense at least.

Among the number at this fête we notice the names of some whom we used to "run with"—as good fellows as ever lived, and who could have been

well to do in the world by this, had they not been so prodigal. But to dress fine, live high, move about from this place to that, to engage in excitement at any expense, seems to be their sole desire.

By the way, friend Bruce, of the Gazette, you had a merry time at the Seawane. We notice that some forty or fifty toasts were drunk on the occasion, all of which were first-rate ones, and some splendid. Editors, proprietors and printers all joined in the glee, and of course all drank as often as they were toasted. Didn't they get mighty full, Mr. Bruce? Of course we don't mean to insinuate anything, but then we'd like to know how in the world their stomachs could contain so much.

Well, long live the President and long live printers to set up his messages and enjoy the concomitants.

Barnum is lecturing in England on the "shortest way of making money."

A couple wishing to get married, used a "bee line," to tie the knot.

On the third Monday in February next, perannouncement, Elder R. W. Fain, editor of the Herald of Truth, and Rev. C. B. Davis, will commence a discussion in the Methodist church at Tullahoma, Coffee county, on predestination, perseverance, the subject of christian baptism, and the mode.

A wit being told that an old acquaintance was married, exclaimed, "I am glad to hear it." But reflecting a moment, he added, in a tone of compassion and forgetfulness, "and yet I don't know why I should be—he never did me any harm."

It is understood that a bill for the suppression of polygamy in Utah and all the other territories will be introduced at an early day in Congress and vigorously pressed.

The Legislature of Mississippi on the 20th ult., appropriated thirty thousand dollars to erect a monument to Gen. Quitman.

**EDWIN A. LITERARY MAN.**—Edwin Dickens, a relative of the great novelist, committed suicide in New York, at the Astor House, on Friday, by taking cyanide potassium. He has been connected with newspapers in Australia, and also as a writer and theatrical critic in the London papers. Poverty was the cause of the deed.

**A Large Funeral Procession.**—Much the largest funeral procession we have seen in this city for a long time, was the one composed of colored persons, which, on Sabbath evening last, followed to their final resting place the mortal remains of Isaac Hadley, a free man of color and Minister of the gospel. Throughout the immense throng thus testifying their respect for the deceased and benevolence in his death were observed the utmost order and decorum.—Nashville Gazette.

**AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE.**—A vote was taken in the Georgia Senate, on the 24th inst., on the bill to abolish that clause of the State Constitution prohibiting the African Slave Trade, with the following result: yeas 19; nays 17.

**REMOVAL OF THE PRISON OF WARREN.**—Mobile, Dec. 9.—The friends of the Niagara filibusters are greatly elated at the accounts received of the escape of the schooner Steam, having on board 149 emigrants for Nicaragua, and provided with provisions and munitions of war. The schooner succeeded on Tuesday afternoon, in consequence of the revenue cutter McClelland, sent in pursuit, having got aground in Navy Cove, in getting off. She is now about 400 miles distant on her voyage to Nicaragua.

The Memphis Eagle and Enquirer, of the 11th, announces that the Hon. Jere Clemens, late of Alabama, has assumed the chief editorial management of that paper. Mr. Clemens is known through the country as an agreeable and fluent writer.

**How to Keep Cabbage for Winter.**—Cut off the heads, pack them in a barrel, and keep in a cool place, yet where they will not freeze. In this way as well as in any other way, for the winter months. Besides, it has this advantage over any mode of burying that can be named, it does not subject you to the necessity of digging in the snow or frost when you want a head for use.

**A More in Arkansas to Remove Free Negroes.**—The Arkansas papers contain an address from a committee appointed by the citizens of Little Rock, to the people of that State, upon the subject of the removal of free negroes from its limits. The address sets forth the undesirability of that class of population in a slave-holding community, suggests that necessary laws be passed by the Legislature to remove them from Arkansas, and to forbid their return forever afterwards. The question was mooted two years ago, but failed.

**To cure toothache, let an omnibus run over your foot.**

An editor of a southern paper was recently married after an engagement which lasted 26 years. During that period, the broad Atlantic had rolled between the lovers, who nevertheless remained faithful to their first vows, and are now, after this long separation, enjoying the reward due to their mutual and protracted fidelity.—Ec.

The above extract shows how faithful that editor was, and points out a characteristic which belongs to the whole set of editors. We tell you, young ladies, if any of you are affianced to editors don't fear their constancy, for we really believe they are always true to their vows in matters of love. That's our experience.

**NOTICE.**—Henceforth we desire to publish every death and marriage that takes place in Franklin county, and must rely, for such information, upon our friends. Please, friends, inform us regularly, and we will take it as an especial favor.

The Home Journal published at Winchester, Tenn., by W. J. Slattery, is a most excellent family paper. Terms \$2. It contains much solid literature, and is one of the best of the weeklies of the North.—Democratic Platform, Callahan Ga.

A girl named Jane Anderson, has been arrested in Cincinnati, for wearing men's clothes; she says she has worn them for three years, in which time she has traveled considerable—been cook on an Erie canal boat, &c.; and declares if they force her to throw away her male attire, they must furnish her with a female wardrobe—and she won't have hoops, as she wouldn't know how to navigate in them. The Police Judge was in a predicament to know what to do with her.

The Abolition of Reason.—Some few of those at the North, who are not entirely given over to fanaticism, begin to be startled by the results of the fierce onslaught upon the South. The horns and the spindles, the workshops and the forges, that have made sterile New England prosperous and rich, are found to be dependent upon the slave States, who have been their most profitable customers; and the fear is expressed lest we should be driven to manufacture for ourselves. It may well be entertained. The taint so often thrown out against the South, that she is entirely dependent upon the North for every article she uses; that we, when infants, are rocked in a Northern cradle, and, when dead, buried in a Northern coffin; and that this is the result of our social institutions, has attained a spirit which cannot be subdued.

This sectional agitation which has so long prevailed has convinced the South that she is better prepared to excel in manufactures than the North. It has menaced general attention to its capacities for industry and its means for commerce; and the day is not far distant when she will begin to export fabrics instead of importing them, and import for herself direct, instead of obtaining supplies second-hand from the East.

This evident change in Southern action has aroused the fears of men in the free States, and they begin to appeal to their friends to cease to teach the South the means of crippling Northern industry. This is an argument which can be understood. If the war upon the Southern institutions continue ten years longer, the South will manufacture so largely as to need no supplies from the North, and will import so as to furnish one half of the Union.—N. O. Picayune.

**A SNAKE STORY.**—A sad story is told by the Huntsville (Texas) Item.—A Frenchman and his wife were recently found dead, at White Rock Shoals, on Trinity river. Some time this year, the parties eloped from Louisiana, untried, and took a place on the river, and turned their attention to stock raising. But it was whispered they were living in adultery, and a true bill was found by Sumpter Court, Trinity county. Prior to that, the husband having heard that something of the kind would occur, procured a license, and he and his wife went to Sumpter, and were married. This, they thought, would put the question at rest. Not so. A true bill was found, and he came home fearfully excited. He and his wife were seen talking in a very earnest manner, and after a while the report of guns caused some of the neighbors to go and see what was the matter. They found only their dead bodies.

**Gov. R. F. W. Allston** of South Carolina, in his annual message to the Legislature, thus briefly and sensibly referred to the banks and banking system of that State:

"As to the banks, trusting to the experience and superior wisdom of members, I will not occupy you with any suggestions of my own, further than for the repeal of the usury laws, and to recommend stability and as little legislation as possible. I would willingly diminish the number of banks, when existing charters expire. But, having once chartered a bank upon a basis insuring due responsibility, I would trust its board of directors to manage the monopoly upon the recognized principles of banking, and the governing course of business, interfering not by temporary laws, harsh restrictions and penalties, believing, as I do, that the great security to the community for the faithful management of a bank is to be found in the character of the persons by whom it is administered."

**Wanted.**—We want a few good, steady, intelligent persons to sell our paper in the city and suburbs. A full year will be paid. Apply to W. J. Slattery.

**Public Sales.**—By virtue of a decree of the County Court of Franklin County, Tennessee, pronounced at its December Term, 1858, in the case of John M. Bennett, Adm'r, &c., vs. E. O. Bennett, et al., I will, on Monday the 7th day of February, 1859, offer for sale to the highest bidder on a credit of 12 months, at the Court House door in the town of Winchester, a tract of land lying in Franklin County, Tennessee, bounded by the lands of the late G. A. Bennett tract, bounded by the lands of Alanson Rowe, S. D. Farris, and others. Said land will be sold subject to the widow's dower, the bidding to commence at \$2 3/4 per acre, ten percent on the full amount to be paid down to defray expenses. The purchaser required to give bond and security, and a lien retained on the land until the purchase money is paid.

**Land for sale.**—I will, on the first Monday in February, 1859, being the 7th day of said month, offer for sale before the court house door in Winchester, Tennessee, the tract of land lying in Franklin County, Tennessee, of which R. P. Holder was seized and possessed, at the time of his death, lying in district No. 8, of said county, on both sides of the McMinnville road, bounded by the lands formerly owned by Wm. Greer, Jas. Martin, Wm. P. Starvo, and others, said land to contain about 600 acres, and there shall be a survey made of said land before the day of sale, and a plot of the same exhibited.

**TERMS OF SALE.**—Said land will be sold on a credit of one, two and three years, except the sum of fifty dollars, which must be paid down, the bidding to commence at \$4 per acre, the purchaser required to give bond with two more good securities, and a lien retained upon the land until the whole of the purchase money is paid.

This land is sold in pursuance of an interlocutory decree of the Circuit Court Franklin county, Tennessee, made in the case of John W. Holder vs. Ben Decherd Jr. and others, pet. to sell land, at the November term, 1858. N. FRIZZELL, Clk. &c.

**Sale of Land.**—In pursuance of an interlocutory decree of the circuit court of Franklin county, Tenn. in the case therein pending of John B. Hawkins and others, vs. Jas. A. England and others. Petition to sell land, I will offer for sale on the 1st Monday of February, 1859—being the 7th day of said month—before the court house door in Winchester, all the lands of which Joseph Miller, sr. was seized and possessed at the time of his death—except the dower of the widow of said Miller. Said lands lie in district No. 10 of said county, and will be surveyed and a plot of the same exhibited and otherwise particularly described on day of sale.

**TERMS.**—Said lands will be sold on a credit of one, two and three years—except the sum of one hundred and twenty five dollars which must be paid down—the bidding to commence at eighteen dollars per acre—the purchaser required to give bond with good and sufficient security, and a lien retained on the land until the whole of the purchase money is paid. N. FRIZZELL, Clk. &c.

**Dec. 15th 1858. ts.**

**GIRLS, BE CAUTIOUS.**—The following paragraph, says the Petersburg Express, like most other equally as good, was floating around without credit. It matters but little, though, who the author may be, for it contains some very excellent advice, which we commend to all our young lady readers—especially those who contemplate matrimony. This, doubtless includes all, for we have yet to find the young lady (there are no old ones unmarried) who has resolutely determined never to unite her fortunes with some member of the rough sex, should a favorable offer present itself. But to the extract, which is as follows:

"Girls, beware of transient young men—never suffer the address of strangers; recollect one good steady farmer's boy, or industrious mechanic, is worth more than all the floating trash in the world. The allurements of a dandy-jack with a gold chain about his neck, a walking stick in his paw, some honest tailor's coat upon his back, and a brainless thoughtless fancy skull, can never make up the loss of a kind father's home, a good mother's counsel, and the society of brothers and sisters; their affection lasts, while that of such a man is lost at the wane of the honeymoon. Girls, beware! take heed lest ye should fall into the snare of the 'fowler'; too many have already been taken from a kind father's home and a good mother's counsel, and made the victims of poverty and crime, brought to shame and disgrace, and then thrown upon their own resources to live their few remaining days in grief and sorrow, while the brainless skulking is making its circuit around the world, hanging to his ignoble will all that may be allured by his deceitful smiles, making the home of many a fair one the scene of his artful villainy."

We want in the future, to make the Home Journal more interesting than ever before, and ask our friends to inform us of any incident or thing that would make a good item. Drunken men and dog fights we don't want to hear about, as both are too common and uninteresting.

Be civil to the woman who bites the ends of her gloves.

**THE JOURNAL**  
ONLY COSTS  
\$2 per year!

**Nashville Bank Note and Exchange List.**

Bank of Tennessee par. Kentucky notes 10 ds  
Farmers' Bank par. Louisiana do 10  
Planters' Bank par. Southern Bank 60 ds  
Sevier's Bank par. Illinois do 10  
City Bank par. Commercial Bank 60 ds  
Western Bank par. Bank of America 10  
Bank of Commerce par. Farmers' Bank 10  
The Union par. Bank of the South 10  
American 20 ds  
River Bank par. New York do 10  
Northern Bank par. Ohio do 10  
Chattanooga 20 ds  
Chillicothe 20 ds  
Memphis do 10  
Jefferson do 10  
Nashville do 10  
Savannah do 10  
Georgia do 10  
Bank of West Tenn. 10

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supply of money in New York still keeps up ahead of the demand, and is likely to do so. The demand is supplied at very low rates. The quotations are: loans on call, 3 to 4 per cent; discount: prime imported paper, 4 to 5 per cent; prime single names, 5 to 6 per cent; over 6 months 1 per cent higher.

An enterprising Yankee has started a sausage lottery at Leavenworth, Kansas. He put up a hundred sausages at a time, five of which each contain a gold dollar.

Ex-President Comonfort, of Mexico, is in Massachusetts. He visited the encampment of the First Division, the day of the review by Gov. Banks.

"Shall I have your hand?" said an exquisite to a belle, as the dance was about to commence. "With all my heart," was the soft response.

**The only Safe Preparation** that does not dye, but will restore **GRAY HAIR** to its original color, by Nature's own process, is

**Prof. O. J. Wood's Celebrated HAIR RESTORATIVE.**

In proof of the above assertion, read the following testimony from distinguished persons from all parts of the country.

Dr. Silas M. Ann Arbor, Mich., says his wife, whose hair had become very thin, and entirely white, was restored, to its natural brown color, and had thickened and became beautiful and glossy, and entirely over the head. Others of my family and friends are using your hair restorative with the happiest effects.

How I like it, I cannot say, but my hair, says my hair restorative, is restored to its original color, and I have no doubt it will be so.

Dr. J. H. Smith, says my hair was very gray, but after using two bottles, it turned to its original color. Rev. J. H. Smith, says my hair was very gray, but after using two bottles, it turned to its original color. Rev. J. H. Smith, says my hair was very gray, but after using two bottles, it turned to its original color.

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# READ! READ!

Liberal Propositions!

## THE HOME JOURNAL

for 1859

will be additionally improved in appearance and will have some new correspondents. Already we have secured

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